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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

BOYLE SKENE WOHL

Public Water Supply Name

OctoO047 OctoO050 coloco51

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: <u>\(\lambda\)</u> \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\)
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Bolivar Commercial
	Date Published: <u>Le /22/10</u>
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:/_/
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www.
CERT	IFICATION
system and co	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true trect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by ssissippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
XX Name	M. Com manager. 6-25-10 Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-376-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700 601-576-8090 1-866-HLTHY4U www.HealthyMS.com

MIDDELVED - WATER SUPEL

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2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Boyle Skene Water Association PWS#: 0060044, 0060047, 0060050 & 0060051 June 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Boyle Skene Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Tarver at 662.588.7061. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting being held on

	at	at the		<u>-</u> ·		
water contam required in 2 naturally occu of animals or septic system occurring or	ninants that were do 009, the table refleurring minerals and, from human activity as, agricultural lives result from urban s	etected during the pects the most recent, in some cases, rad y; microbial contamir tock operations, and storm-water runoff, in	eriod of January 1st t results. As water tra loactive materials and nants, such as viruses wildlife; inorganic con ndustrial, or domestic	ederal and State laws. To December 31 st , 2009 avels over the surface I can pick up substances and bacteria, that may ataminants, such as sales wastewater discharges sources such as agricu	 In cases where n of land or undergro is or contaminants fro come from sewage it and metals, which s, oil and gas produ 	nonitoring wasn't und, it dissolves om the presence treatment plants, can be naturally ction, mining, or
residential us processes an naturally occu prescribes re	es; organic chemical petroleum producturing or be the resugulations that limit	al contaminants, incletion, and can also could be of the court of oil and gas produte amount of certains.	uding synthetic and vome from gas stations fuction and mining actain contaminants in v	colatile organic chemical is and septic systems; ra ivities. In order to ensu water provided by publit least small amounts or	s, which are by-prod dioactive contaminan re that tap water is sa c water systems. Al	ucts of industrial its, which can be afe to drink, EPA I drinking water,

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10.000.000.

PWS ID #	0060044			TEST RESUI	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

10. Barium	N	2008*	.002	No Range	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.266	.256266	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	.692	No Range	ppb		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-	Product	S 7	No Range	ppb	0	I		By-Product of drinking water
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	5	1.06 – 8.61	ppb	0		80	disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.8	.6 – 1.8	ppm	0	MDI		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID #			T .	TEST RES		T	T	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2008*	.002	No Range	ppm	2	2	 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.283	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	12	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts						
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N 2	2008* 2	.03 N	o Range p	pb	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N :	2009 .5	.3	55 p	pm	0 MI		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	006005	0		TEST RES	SUL	TS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	s	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MC	L Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contan	ninants							
10. Barium	N	2008*	.002	No Range		ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.7	0		ppm	1.	3 AL=1	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.288	.282288		ppm		4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0		ppb		0 AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.1	No Range		ppb	5	0	50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts							
81. HAA5			6	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	1.91	No Range	ppb		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.5	No Range	ppm		0 1	1DRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0	0060051	1		TEST RES	SULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		e	CLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm		2	2	2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	.5	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.32	.2832	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009	7	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.3	1.1 – 1.3	ppb		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-Pı	oducts							
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]			1.87	No Range	ppb	0			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.50	No Range	ppm	0	MDI		Water additive used to control microbes

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Boyle Skene Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2010 JUN 28 AM 9: 52

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, MARK S. WILLIAMS, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said Country and State who, on oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

In Volume <u>94</u>	No. <u>101</u>	Dated June 23	20 10
		Dated	
In Volume	No	Dated	20
In Volume	No	Dated	20
In Volume	No	Dated	20
In Volume	No	Dated	20
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day of June.		, 20 10. Vis	kannson
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My Commission exp	pires	8/17	, 20 <u>/ Z</u>
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2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Boyle Skene Water Association PWS#: 0060044, 0060047, 0060050 & 0060051 June 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Boyle Skene Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Tarver at 662.588.7061. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting being held on June 29 at 5:00 pm at the office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituent does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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PWS ID #					TEST R	ESU.	LIS				
- Containing	Violatio Y/N	n Date Collect			Range of De # of Sam Exceedi MCL/AC	ples ng	Unit Measure -ment	МС	LG	MCI	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contan	ninants									
10. Barium 14. Copper	N	2008*	.002		No Range	,	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3		0		ppm		1.3	AL=1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead		2008*	.266		.256266		ppm		4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories.
21. Selenidm	, " N	2008*	3		0		ppb		0	AL=1	
*	<u>l'</u>	2006	.692		No Range		ppb		50	5	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectio	n By-Pı	oducts									
1. HAA5 2. TTHM		2008*	7	No	Range	ppb	1	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total ihalomethanes]	N	2008*	5	1.0€	5 – 8.61	ppb		0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
hlorine	N .	2009	1.8	,6	1.8	ppm		0 1	MDR	L=4	Water additive used to control

PWS ID#	0060047		TEST RESU	TTS .			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

	. es x	roduct:	<u> </u>	1		280	<u>l</u>	l i		deposits; discharge from mines
	1"	2000	- ' ' '	No Range		dqq	"	o	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural
17. Leaq 21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.1	0		ppb			=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
16, Fluoride	N .	2008*	.288	.282288		ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
14. Copper	N	2008*	7	O		ppm		.3 AL	=1.3	Corresion of heusehold plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
10 Barium	N	2008*	.002	No Range		ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Conta	minant	<u> </u>	Exceed MCL/A	gnit	-ment	1		•	
PWS ID #	00600 Violati	on Date			etects or	LTS Unit Measure	MCL	3 N	ICL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	2009	.5	.355	ppm	1	<u> </u>	MDRL =		Water additive used to control https://doi.org/ https://d
[Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	2.03	No Range	ppb		0		80 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Disinfectio	****	3 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4								
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.4	No Range		ppb	1	50	50	deposits Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits; discharge from mines
17. Lead	N	2008*	12	0		dqq		0 A	L=15	systems, erosion of natural
16. Fluoride	N.O	2008*	.283	No Range		ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and
Carraged a	r Yu) JZZIIG		0.31		ppm		1,3 A	L=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
14. Copper	N	2008*	7	No Range		ppm		2	2	discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

PWS ID#				TEST R	LESU:	LIB				
Contaminant	Violatioi Y/N	Date Collecte	Level Detecte		iples ing	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	М	CL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inòrganic	Contan	ainants								•
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range		ppm	i va		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	.5	0		ppm	1.	3 AL	=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.32	.2832	.2832				4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fartilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009	7	0	1	ppb		AL	=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N .	2008*	1.3	1.1-1.3		ppb	50		50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectio	n By-Pi	roducts						VALUE OF		
82 TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]			1.87	No Range	ppb		0	8(E	y-product of drinking water hiorination,
Chlorine	N	2009	.50	No Range	ppm		O MI	ORL = 4		Vater additive used to control

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, we re producting your uninking water files or exceeds an reasonal state sequence of the second and state sequences are reasonable to the sequence of the sequences of the sequences are reasonable to the sequences of the Me are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water. we are required to monitor your drinking water for specing constituents on a montain page, nesting on regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or his our mining water for specing constituents on a monitoring meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring

requirements. MSDH now notines systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If presents, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and research presents, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials and the providing high quality drinking water is primarily from materials a used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes used in plumbing components, when your water has been sitting for several nours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by mushing your lap for so seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and close your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and the second state of the seco Delute using water for unliking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, unformation of head in unliking water, testing interious, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health

and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Sale Dinking water from on a fitty.//www.epa.guv/salewater/Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic All sources of utiliking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring of man made. These substances can be find open to regard chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons who have undergone organ mansplants, people with my/ADS or other immune system disorders, some enderly, and inflants can be particularly at 15k month mechanisms to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other

The Boyle Skene Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.